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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/719,318	11/21/2003	Patrick Vanderwilt	199-0082US-C	3084

29855 7590 06/30/2006

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EXAMINER

RAMAKRISHNAIAH, MELUR

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2614

DATE MAILED: 06/30/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/719,318

Applicant(s)

VANDERWILT ET AL.

Examiner

Melur Ramakrishnaiah

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 March 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 2-25 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 2-25 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>11-21-2003</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 2-4, 11-13, 18-19, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ludwig et al. (US PAT: 5,617,539, hereinafter Ludwig) in view of Venkataraman et al. (US PAT: 5,956,487, hereinafter Venkataraman).

Regarding claim 2, Ludwig discloses a video conferencing system as shown in figure 1 comprising a personal computer (12), i.e., a videoconferencing unit, for processing and transmitting audio and video data to a plurality of users of the system through a network interface (110, figures 18A-18B and col. 15 lines 56-63). Ludwig differs from the claimed invention in not specifically teaching a web server embedded within the personal computer and coupled to the network interface for transmitting a web page in response to a requests from a user, wherein the web page allows the user to select a file for broadcast to the videoconferencing unit or allows the user to view a file being transmitted by the video conferencing unit. However, Venkataraman teaches a device (10, figure 1) having an embedded web access functionality including web server (14, figure 1) embedded within the device and coupled to a network including web server (14, figure 1) embedded within the device and coupled to a network interface (12, figure 1) for transmitting a web page in response to HTTP commands from a web client, i.e., a user, wherein the web page

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allows the user to select a file for broadcasting to the device or allow the user to view the file being transmitted by the device in order to provide widely accessible and enhanced user interface functions for the device (col. 3 line 5 through col. 4 line 16 and col. 4 lines 29-41). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ludwig in having the web server embedded within the personal computer and coupled to the network interface for transmitting the web page in response to the requests from the user, wherein the web page allows the user to select the file for broadcast to the videoconferencing unit or allows the user to view the file being transmitted by the video conferencing unit, as per teaching of Venkatmman, because it provide widely accessible and enhanced user interface functions for the device.

Regarding claim 3, Venkatraman teaches the web page allows the network manager to select a file for broadcast to the managed workstation and to view a file being transmitted by the managed workstation (col. 3 lines 17-26).

Regarding claim 4, Venkatraman teaches the web Page may Contain text, images, multimedia files, forms, tables or any object type (col. 3 lines 40-42) so that one skill in the art would recognize the file comprising a presentation.

Regarding claim 11, the limitations of the claim are rejected as the same reasons set forth in claim 2.

Regarding claim 12, the limitations of the claim are rejected as the same reasons set forth in claim 3.

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Regarding claim 13, the limitations of the claim are rejected as the same reasons set forth in claim 4.

Regarding claim 18, the limitations of the claim are rejected as the same reasons set forth in claim 2.

Regarding claim 19, the limitations of the claim are rejected as the same reasons set forth in claim 4.

3. Claim 7, 16, 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ludwig in view of Venkataraman as applied to claims 2, 11, 18 above, and further in view of Caswell et al. (US PAT: 5,964,891, filed 8-27-1997, hereinafter Caswell).

The combination differs from claims 7, 16, 22 in that it does not specifically teach the following: web page allows the user to perform diagnostic testing on the videoconferencing unit.

However, Caswell discloses diagnostic system for a distributed data access networked system which teaches the following: web page allows the user to perform diagnostic testing on the data service systems (figs. 2-3, 10-11, col. 8, line 33 – col. 9, line 37).

Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination to provide for the following: web page allows the user to perform diagnostic testing on the videoconferencing unit as this arrangement would facilitate diagnostic testing of the equipment as taught by Caswell, thus facilitating automated diagnostics of equipment.

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4. Claims 8, 17, 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ludwig in view of Venkataraman as applied to claims 2, 11, 18 above, and further in view of Giordano III et al. (US PAT: 6,370,141, filed 4-29-1998, hereinafter Giordano).

The combination differs from claims 8, 17, and 23 in that it does not specifically teach the following: web page allows the user to modify configuration parameters of the videoconferencing unit.

However, Giordano discloses method and apparatus for configuring an internet appliance which teaches the following: web page allows the user to modify configuration parameters of an appliance such as communication terminal(figs. 1-2, col. 3, line 52 – col. 4, line 10).

Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination to provide for the following: web page allows the user to modify configuration parameters of the videoconferencing unit as this arrangement would facilitate to modify configuration parameters of a communication terminal as taught by Giordano, so that user can cope with changes in the communication needs.

5. Claims 5-6, 14-15, and 20-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ludwig in view of Venkataraman as applied to claims 2, 11, 18 above, and further in view of Criag (US PAT: 6,108,687).

Regarding claims 5-6, the combination of Ludwig and Venkatraman differs from the claimed invention in not specifically teaching the presentation comprising a plurality of slides, wherein the videoconferencing unit further comprises presentation engine for

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converting the slides into a corresponding set of thumbnail images. However, Craig teaches a system for providing a presentation of slides to a plurality of computers over a computer network, wherein each of the plurality of computers comprises graphical user interface for generating the slides into a corresponding set of thumbnail images (figure 2) in order to offer improved control and flexibility in the presentation of computer-based instructional sessions among widely distributed audiences. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Ludwig and Venkatraman in having the presentation comprising a plurality of slides, wherein the videoconferencing unit further comprises presentation engine for converting the slides into a corresponding set of thumbnail images, as per teaching of Craig, in order to offer improved control and flexibility in the presentation of computer-based instructional sessions among widely distributed audiences.

Regarding claims 14-15 and 20-21, the limitations of the claims are rejected as the same reasons set forth in claims 5-6.

6. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ludwig in view of Venkataraman and Caswell.

Regarding claim 9, Ludwig discloses a video conferencing system as shown in figure 1 comprising a personal computer (12), i.e., a videoconferencing unit, for processing and of users of the system through a network transmitting audio and video data to a plurality interface (110, figures 18A-18B and col. 15 lines 56-63). Ludwig differs from the claimed invention in not specifically teaching a web server embedded

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within the personal computer and coupled to the network interface for transmitting a web page in response to a requests from a user, wherein the web page allows the user to perform diagnostic testing on the videoconferencing unit. However, Venkatraman teaches a device (10, figure 1) having an embedded server (14, figure 1) being programmed to function web access functionality for transmitting a web page in response to a request from a web client, i.e., a user, and Caswell teaches the following: wherein the webpage allows the web client to perform diagnostic testing on the device in order to provide widely accessible and enhanced user interface functions for the device (figs. 2-3, 10-11, col. 8, line 33 – col. 9, line 37). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ludwig in having the web server embedded within the personal computer and coupled to the network interface for transmitting a web page in response to a requests from a user for controlling the videoconferencing unit as this arrangement would provide user friendly interface for controlling the conference unit as taught by Venkatraman ; wherein the web page allows the user to perform diagnostic testing on the videoconferencing unit as this arrangement would facilitate diagnostic testing of the equipment as taught by Caswell, thus facilitating automated diagnostics of equipment.

7. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ludwig in view of Venkataraman and Giordano.

Regarding claim 10, Ludwig discloses a video conferencing system as shown in figure 1 comprising a personal computer (12), i.e., a videoconferencing unit, for processing and transmitting audio and video data to a plurality of users of the system

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through a network interface (110, figures 18A-18B and col. 15 lines 56-63). Ludwig differs from the claimed invention in not specifically teaching a web server embedded within the personal computer and coupled to the network interface for transmitting a web page in response to a requests from a user, wherein the web page allows the user to modify configuration parameters of the videoconferencing unit. However, Venkatrâman teaches a device (10, figure 1) having an embedded web access functionality including web server (14, figure 1) embedded within the device and coupled to a network interface (12, figure 1) for transmitting a web page in response to HTTP commands from a web client, i.e., a user, and wherein the web page allows the user to select a file for broadcasting to the device or allow the user to view the file being transmitted by the device in order to provide widely accessible and enhanced user interface functions for the device (col. 3 line 5 through col. 4 line 16 and col. 4 lines 29-41) and Giordano teaches the following: wherein the web page allows the user to modify configuration parameters of the appliance (figs. 1-2, col. 3, line 52 – col. 4, line 10). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ludwig in having the web server embedded within the personal computer and coupled to the network interface for transmitting a web page in response to a requests from a user as this arrangement would provide user friendly interface for controlling the conference unit as taught by Venkatraman; wherein the web page allows the user to modify configuration parameters of the videoconferencing unit as this arrangement would facilitate to modify configuration parameters of a communication terminal as taught by Giordano.

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Regarding claim 24, the limitations of the claim are rejected as the same reasons set forth in claim 9.

Regarding claim 25, the limitations of the claim are rejected as the same reasons set forth in claim 10.

Response to Arguments

Regarding rejection of claims 2, 9-11, 18, Applicant argues that "Moreover, one skilled in the art would understand Ludwig to teach away from expanding the functionality of dedicated video conferencing systems. The second critical aspect is that, as examiner has repeatedly conceded, Ludwig does not teach that the CMW includes, in any way or shape or form an embedded web server. Examiner ... Examiner does not disclose a web server that performs the various functions required by Applicant's claims". Applicant further argues that "As noted above, Ludwig expressly teaches adding multimedia collaboration features to general purpose computers is preferable to adding additional computing capabilities to dedicated videoconferencing systems. Ludwig's disclosure thus focuses on adding multimedia capabilities to general purpose computer systems. Therefore, Ludwig explicitly and implicitly teaches away from adding additional computing capabilities (such as embedded server) to dedicated videoconferencing systems. Moreover, one skilled in the art reading Ludwig's teaching that videoconferencing systems with added computing capabilities are not maximally effective for collaboration or cost effective could not reasonably expect success by adding computing capabilities to video conferencing systems". The whole gamut of arguments advanced by the Applicant about the combination of Ludwig and

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Venkataraman are just self serving to belittle the basis of rejection under 35 U.S.C 103(a). It is only applicant that is coming up with a theory that adding web server to a videoconferencing unit of Ludwig results in additional computing capabilities etc. and cannot be combined. He fails to acknowledge that adding a web server to Ludwig's conference unit would also provide additional functionality to carry out video conferencing unit such as providing user interface such as web pages which aid in video conferencing by providing enhanced user interface functions as set forth in the office action.

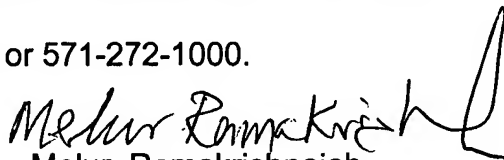
Applicant's arguments with respect to independent claims 9, 10, and 24, 25, and dependent claims 7-8, 16-17, 22-23 are moot in view of new rejection that is set forth in the office action above.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Melur Ramakrishnaiah whose telephone number is (571)272-8098. The examiner can normally be reached on 9 Hr schedule.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Curt Kuntz can be reached on (571) 272-7499. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.


Melur Ramakrishnaiah
Primary Examiner
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